

April 25, 1917

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AND
BRITISH ARMY



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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.
MAY 2, 1917.

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WAR NEWS



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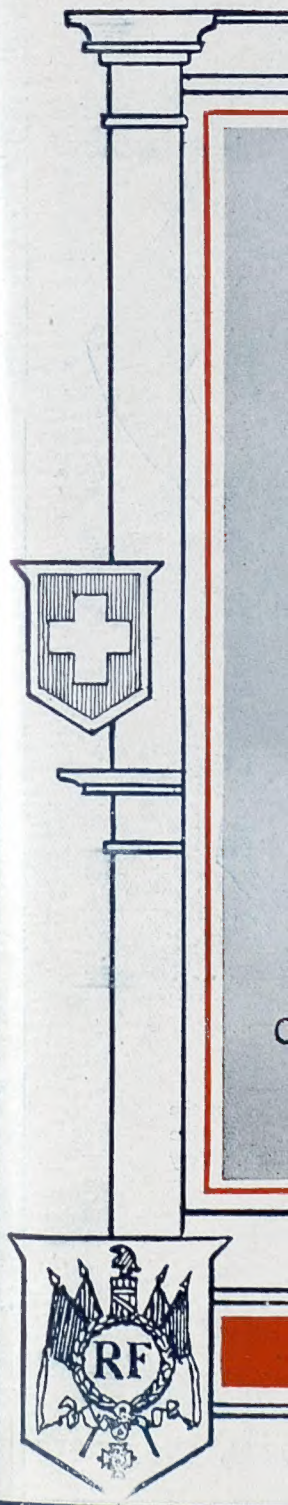
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THE WAR



things finding some growing demand for the State. The Kaiser with insubstantial continues. There have been Berlin and other Leipsic, and a certain amount of rioting. This quietened, it is said, undoubtedly an uneasy in the air, a feeling the Allied successes will not assuage. It is a policy to build any victory out of this state of affairs since the German has many years under the hat subservience is to him. The signs, can be noted for the they throw on the decision of German moral. On the sea the Germans entered into a war on ships, and by air we effected the first of our reprisals. Freiburg was bombed as punishment for the sinking of the *Yngve* and *Salta*. The Allies are indignant at us to quote their own words. The reprisal is one of the most effective if by such methods our non-combatants undertake them. When



NEW DUG-OUTS ON NEWLY
[Photograph.]

Red Cross ships, we effected that additional hospital ships to reduce sailings, were mobilised for them.

LONDON: APRIL 21, 1917.

ED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

The Illustrated War News



THE MIDDY WHO FACED A GERMAN BOARDING PARTY SINGLE-HANDED: MIDSHIPMAN GYLES.

Photograph by C.N.

THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

THE CRUCIAL BATTLE—GERMANY FORCED TO FIGHT IN THE OPEN— OUR UNPERTURBED ADVANCE.

THOSE who are apt to crave for conquered villages, and long lists of them, should not be misled by what they may consider the pedestrianism of the present fighting. The absence of large and specific movements forward on the fronts of the Allies may worry those people who wish their war to be like victories in whist—a steady accumulation of tricks; but actually the present fighting is infinitely more important than

tricks," since more, infinitely more, is happening than victories over villages. Indeed, at the present moment, it can be said that nothing much more could be happening in modern war, for what is happening may mean everything. The German has been pinned down to a battle front. He is fighting for his very life. This becomes daily more certain, if only from the fact that the Germans themselves are realising acutely the gravity and the tragedy of the moment.

In these notes last week it was shown that the whole tendency of the Allied attack was to force the enemy to fight for the very salvation of his line on fields where he did not want to fight. With his front pinned from Cambrai to Laon by our active forces, it was absolutely vital to him that he should preserve his flanks, either to prevent the immediate disaster of having his centre rolled up, or to safeguard the perilous manoeuvre of withdrawing the whole of his force backward

through France. It is on these flanks that he is now fighting so desperately to save himself.

On the French front from Soissons to Auberive he is fighting a fluctuant engagement, in which, so far, he can only hold his own, and that at exorbitant cost in life. He is endeavouring to beat back the French by large attacks, directed mainly against the centre at Craonne; but none of these attacks have succeeded, and all of them have been

quite shockingly expensive. As he cannot beat the French off, he has this active hostile disposition overhanging his southern flank; any movement rearward must be made across the face of the French line, and the French line is eager and capable of attack. If he does not retreat, the next move holds out a threat to his rear, and may nip his forces before they could fight clear—indeed, the French are steadily work-

ing their way over his strong holding points, and their constant volatility is a constant danger. It would take a large Hindenburg in optimism to be satisfied with the situation here.

On the British front, where the fighting is terrible, the battle has reached a phase of the first importance. Our troops, with an imperturbable steadiness speaking volumes for the solidity of their plan, are pressing along the valley of the Scarpe. The movement is going forward on both sides of the river, and its main activity stretches from Gavrelle to Rœux, and from Rœux to the



CLOSE BEHIND THE FIRING-LINE DURING ACTION: OUTSIDE ONE OF OUR ADVANCED DRESSING-STATIONS.—[Official Photograph.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO "ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS" READERS.

OWING to the shortage of paper, it is now advisable for any reader of "The Illustrated War News" who desires the paper regularly to give an order to his bookstall-manager or newsagent to keep one for him. We would suggest that each reader of "The Illustrated War News" requiring a regular copy should fill in the form given opposite.

To Mr....., Newsagent
Please supply me with a copy of "The Illustrated War News" each week until further notice.

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Sensée. This movement over rolling country will bring the British on to Douai, which is the key to the plains of Northern France and Belgium—and the key, also, to the rich industrial country northward about Lille. Moreover a stroke that gave us Douai would also shatter every hope founded on the invulnerability of the fabulous "Siegfried" or Hindenburg line, for such an advance would give us Cambrai and the whole collapsed system southward. At any cost the

Germans should resist such an advance. Another factor which seems to be apparent is that our advance along the Scarpe has proved too swift for the Germans. They counted on the Vimy Ridge to hold us off until they had completed the system of defences known as the Drocourt line. These defences are unfinished, and, with the knowledge of this insecurity behind them, the Ger-

mans have every reason to fight off an attack that threatens to smash through their wing—actually "break through," in their own words—and bring down with a crash all the defensive strength of the West.

It is for these reasons, then, that the enemy is crowding into the fight as many men and guns as his front can hold. During the week his desperation has been obvious. Not only has his gunfire deepened and strengthened to a vehement degree, but his efforts in counter-attack have

accumulated. On a seven-mile front he at one time sent seven divisions i to the maelstrom, and against certain valuable strongholds, like Gavrelle and Guémappe, he multiplied his attacks to an astonishing number. He has, naturally, suffered appalling losses, but the urgency of his effort has given rise to days of the most fluctuating as well as the fiercest fighting. Villages like Gavrelle have changed hands several times, and the fronts have shown a constant fluidity in line. We do not

need reports to tell us that the German command insist that the British shall be beaten back at all cost; the whole of the fighting tells us of the ardour of this Teutonic desire. In spite of this, the British, far from being beaten off, have gone on. Full as the days of battle have been of ebb and flow, the evenings of battle show that the British have made progress.

Again, it is this fact that makes the present battle crucial. The Germans are fighting because they have been forced by the skill of the Allies to stand up and fight. The German plan was, we know, an evacuation to be followed by a stand on a fixed, prepared line, such a stand giving the enemy the opportunity of using his sedulously accumulated reserve at other points. The dash of the British on the Arras front, as well as that of the French on the Champagne, killed the plan of evacuation, and will probably shatter the plan.



NOW AT LENGTH POSSIBLE WITH FIGHTING IN THE OPEN: MIRROR
SIGNALLING WITH THE HELIOGRAPH—PASSING ON A MESSAGE.

Official Photograph.



ON THE WAY TO THE REAR FOR A REST ON RELIEF: SOLDIERS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF AN
INTERMEDIATE HALT TO CLEAN UP AND ADJUST EQUIPMENTS.—[Official Photograph]

of any future German offensive. The Allies have pinned the Germans in the open, and have driven them into an action of "movement," in which their defences are not the sandbags and concrete of their scheme, but the bodies and battalions of the reserves which they had schemed for other "events." If his front gives, that is calamity; his supports and communications will be overrun, and his long front rolled up—and he knows it. It is not to win victories that he is fighting so desperately. It is to stave off defeat.

But there has never been a time when the killing of Germans has reached so terrible a pitch as this. The German strength is being eaten up in a battle which steadily goes against him, and his case is gruesome. But again we must remember that the fight is still on, that it will be a slow business, that every particle of skill will be directed against us in order to save—or, if not that, put off—the day of reckoning. The German has a lot of fight in him yet. Some battalions have shown degeneration in *moral*, but there is every evidence that these have been replaced by the best troops the defence can bring into this field. These troops are putting up a strong fight, and will fight all the way. We must not, then, expect too much, nor expect events to develop too quickly. All we can

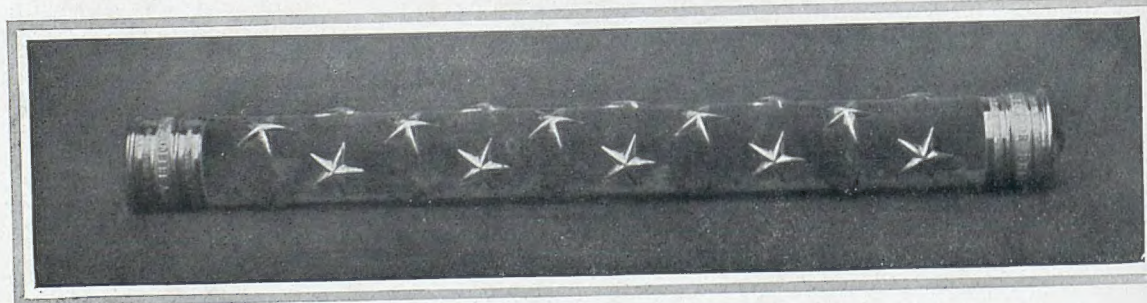
Although the fighting on the Scarpe has monopolised our attention this week, we cannot neglect that portion of the battle which is making that part of France about St. Quentin particularly uncomfortable for the Germans. Between the Cambrai-Bapaume road and Fayet (which is over St. Quentin) we have not ceased to press forward. We have been slowly squeezing the life out of the German hold in the Havrincourt Wood, by working round it, and through such villages as Trescault,

Villers - Guislain, Gonnelieu, and the like. Between Cambrai and St. Quentin we have further shocked the defence by finding our way to the St. Quentin Canal, a deep and difficult obstacle, only we chose as our point of contact the village of Vendhuile, a spot very near the point where the canal dives underground—that is, very near the point

where the canal ceases to be a water-obstacle. Needless to say, the whole of this pressure holds out considerable menace both to St. Quentin and Cambrai. Also, while we are talking of our successful fighting in the West, we cannot afford to neglect the new and successful fighting in the air. Since the beginning of the Arras battle we have been contesting the air vigorously; on Wednesday we appear to have put up such a flight of machines that the enemy were beaten down and out—at



GRAND FLEET FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS WHILE WAITING FOR THE ENEMY TO PUT TO SEA: THE QUARTER-DECK MEN'S TEAM OF THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH," WINNERS OF THE CUP.



THE HIGHEST GUERDON A SOLDIER OF FRANCE CAN WIN: MARSHAL JOFFRE'S BÂTON.

The staff is 52 centimètres long and 5 centimètres in diameter. It is covered with blue velvet studded with golden stars. At either end is a gold band, inscribed at one end, "Joffre, Joseph-Jacques-Césaire, 26 Decembre, 1916," and at the other: "Terror Belli, Decus Pacis," words invariably inscribed on Marshal's bâtons from the earliest times under the Monarchy.

feel at the moment is that we have out-pointed the enemy at his own game, that we have out-weighted him in guns, ammunition, and men, and that, as far as common-sense can see, we have all the satisfactory points of the battle in our favour.

least for the time. In this fighting some forty enemy planes were forced to earth; while we, on our side, lost two only. This and other aerial work has given the Allies the best of the activity at this critical time.

LONDON: APRIL 28, 1917.



In Rec.



PREPARING FOR PE

British officers are seen here of the town, decorating the heroine of Péronne, Marie Poincaré's visit to Péronne had been broken up and Germans, who put up a m

May 2, 1917

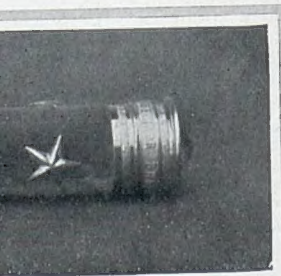
May 2, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 47.]—5
[New Series]

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LONDON: APRIL 28, 1917.

In Recaptured Péronne: An Act of British Courtesy.



PREPARING FOR PRESIDENT POINCARÉ: BRITISH OFFICERS FLAGGING THE PEDESTAL OF A STATUE.

British officers are seen here in Péronne, shortly after the capture of the town, decorating the statue of the famous sixteenth-century heroine of Péronne, Marie Fouré, in anticipation of President Poincaré's visit to Péronne. The statue, which was of bronze, had been broken up and removed for foundry metal by the Germans, who put up a monkey figure in its place. Apparently

the enemy overlooked the metal railings round the statue. Marie Fouré (otherwise known as "Catherine de Poix") won her niche in France's Temple of Fame for her brave and successful defence of Péronne against the mercenaries of the Duke of Nassau in 1536—saving her fellow townsfolk from massacre and rapine, after the German method of those days, which we see repeated.

The War in Art and Actuality.



WAR PUPPETS IN PARIS: STRIKING MODELS OF FIGURES IN WAR-TIME, BY FRENCH SCULPTORS.

Convincing and effective are the statuettes of war figures shown in our photographs. Actuality, grim humour, benevolence, and pathos, all find representation in the quartette seen on this page, the originals of which are to be found in the Musée Le Blanc, in Paris. In No. 1 is seen a French bomb-thrower, steel-hatted, with bombs at his belt and one in process of being thrown. This

striking figure, so full of vitality, is by Albert Legmairie. So, too, is the second statuette, that of a Boche with hands held up, and one can hear "Kamerad" on his lips. No. 3 figure is by Laffitte Donnet, and belongs to the beneficent side of the war, a worker for the Red Cross; and the last has the pathos of bereavement. Technical skill and a sense of actuality characterise all.—[French Official Photos.]

On the



BACKING UP ATTACK:

On the Western Front guns are passing forward, some by road, move to find the firing-line station one firing point to another. parked at one of the numerous station on the edge of the battle

May 2, 1917

May 2, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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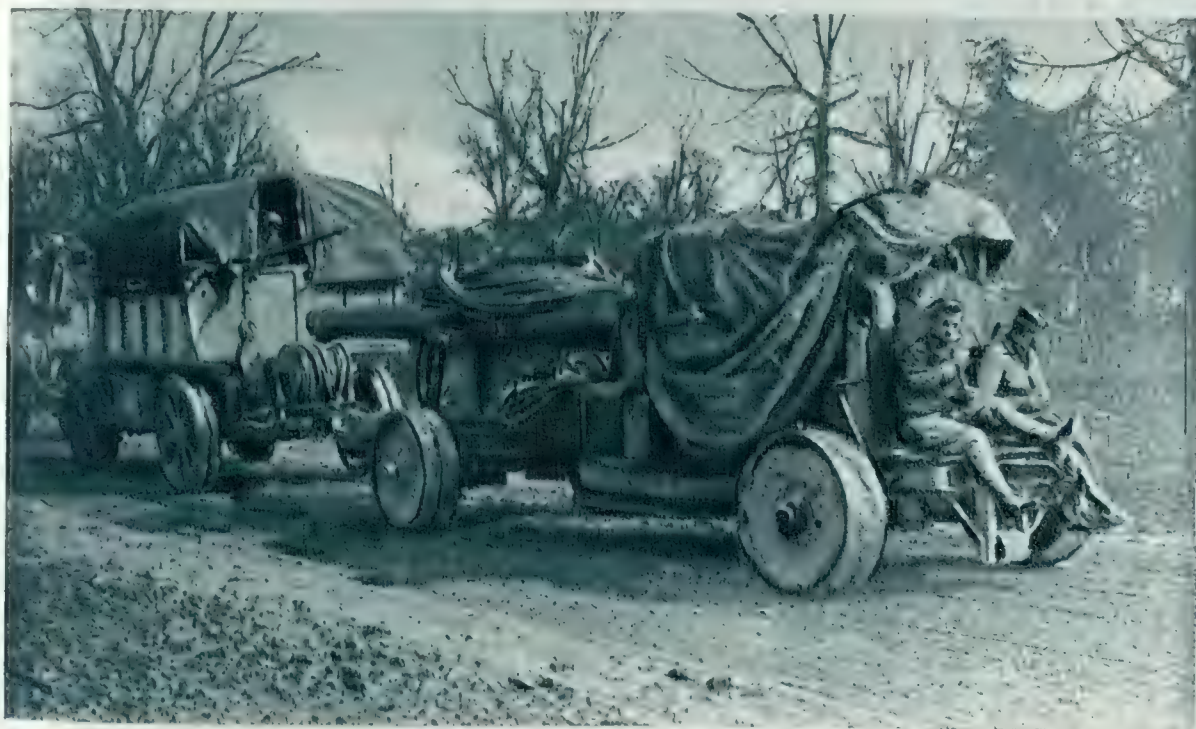
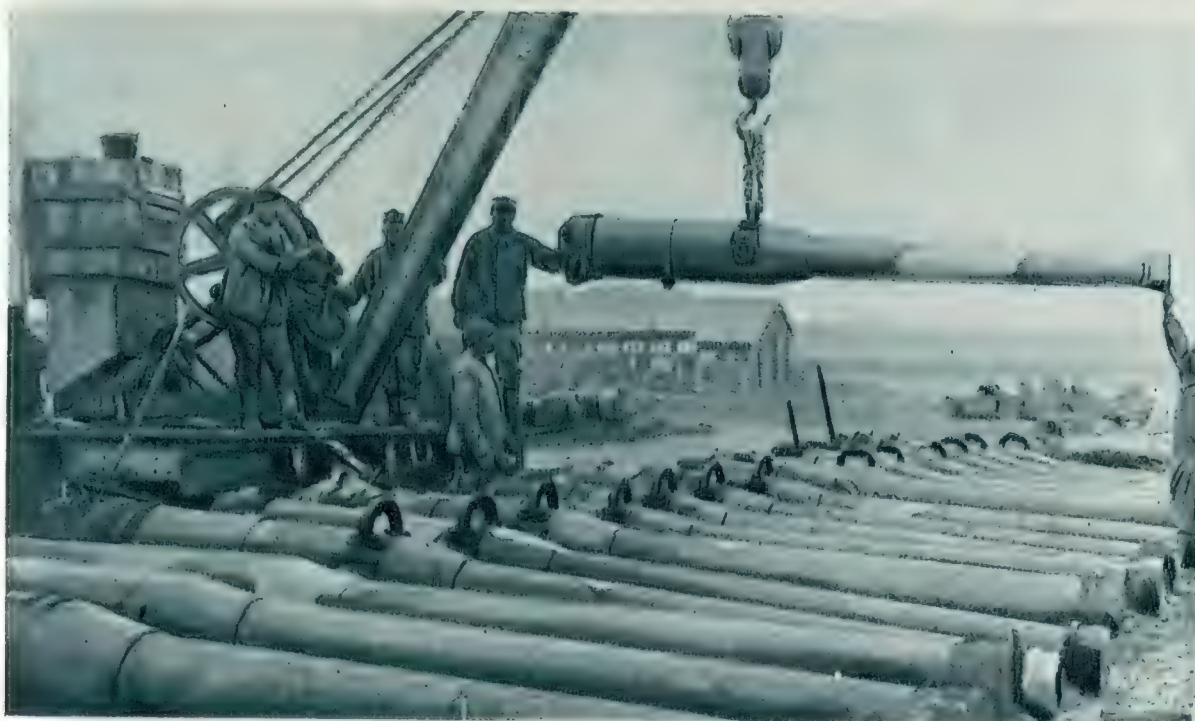


BY FRENCH SCULPTORS.

ity, is by Albert Legmairie. So, too, of a Boche with hands held up, and in his lips. No. 3 figure is by Lafitte. The pathos of bereavement. Technical characterise all.—[French Official Photos.]



On the french front: Guns, and Ever More Guns.



BACKING UP ATTACK: SUPPLYING A RAILWAY "DUMP" OF RESERVE GUNS: A NAVAL-TYPE "GIANT"

On the Western Front guns of every type and calibre are ever passing forward, some by road, others by rail. Some are on the move to find the firing-line stations allotted them, or shifting from one firing point to another. Others are being transported to be packed at one of the numerous artillery "dumps" at a railway station on the edge of the battle-area. The upper illustration shows

a new French gun being added to the stock kept at a field-depot for replacing damaged pieces. The lower illustration shows a French long-range bombardment gun of a calibre hitherto only seen in battleship turrets, on its motor-carriage with mounting and gear complete, towing the wagons that serve as barracks to the gun-team en route for a fresh firing point.—[French Official Photographs.]

Arras—Regained by the British: Interior of the Cathedral.



AFTER BEING SHELLED FOR MONTHS: WRECKAGE OF ONE OF THE CATHEDRAL AISLES.

"In Arras," remarks Mr. Beach Thomas, in recording the driving of the Germans from the neighbourhood of the ancient capital of Artois by the British victory on Vimy Ridge to the north of the city on Easter Monday, and the subsequent victories on successive days of that week in the valley of the Scarpe, "many streets are like shale-tips, and the cathedral is like a chalk quarry." The

last shells were fired into Arras, and some fell amid the ruins of the cathedral, during Easter Day. Not very many hours afterwards, as a "Morning Post" correspondent who visited Arras notes, "the very guns that had shelled the town so mercilessly on Easter Morning were dragged through the streets in triumph; the inhabitants stared curiously as they passed."—[Official Photograph.]

Arras



AFTER BEING

Arras Cathedral stood angle of the walls of its cloisters, when the the Bishop's Palace, college, and the Musée shared one common

the Cathedral.



THE CATHEDRAL AISLES.

Arras, and some fell amid the ruins of the town. Not very many hours afterwards, a correspondent who visited Arras notes, "the town so mercilessly on Easter Sunday, the streets in triumph; the invaders passed."—[Official Photograph.]

Arras Regained by the British: Interior of the Cathedral.



AFTER BEING SHELLED FOR MONTHS: THE ROOFLESS CATHEDRAL NAVE, LOOKING WEST.

Arras Cathedral stood—or, at least, its ruins now stand—at an angle of the walls of the ancient Abbey of St. Vaast, which, with its cloisters, when the war broke out was in occupation jointly as the Bishop's Palace, the Grand Séminaire, or priests' training college, and the Musée and City Art Gallery. Now these have all shared one common fate. Practically only shattered portions of

the walls of the ancient Abbey buildings remain standing. The Cathedral itself was erected to replace the old mediæval church of the Abbey, and is therefore a comparatively modern structure. It was begun in the middle of the eighteenth century, and completed between eighty and ninety years ago. When the war broke out Arras Cathedral housed valuable paintings.—[Official Photograph.]



Arras—at Last Rescued by the British Advance after



ALL THAT REMAINS OF ONE OF THE FINEST PUBLIC EDIFICES OF
Arras Hôtel de Ville before the war was one of the finest municipal edifices of Northern France. It was a sixteenth-century building, restored at considerable expense within the past hundred years. Its fine frontal Gothic façade rose upon seven arches, while at either side the lateral façades, designed in an elaborate Renaissance style, gave a very attractive appearance

NORTHERN FRANCE: THE RUIN
to the City Hall. Within, two not
and with decorative chimney-pieces,
bell, known as the "Bancloque,"

ued by the British

Advance after the Victory of Vimy Ridge.



NORTHERN FRANCE: THE RUINED WALLS OF ARRAS HÔTEL DE VILLE.

to the City Hall. Within, two notable features were the salons on the first floor each adorned with Gothic carvings in wood, and with decorative chimney-pieces. Above the Hôtel de Ville towered a graceful belfry, over 200 feet high. The principal bell, known as the "Banclocque," or "Joyeuse," weighing 9 tons, dates from the early Louis XV. period.—[Official Photograph.]

THE FINEST PUBLIC EDIFICES OF
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Gothic façade rose upon seven
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With the British Army in Mesopotamia.



BY THE TIGRIS: A RAILWAY BRINGING UP STORES; EXPLAINING THE WAR TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

As is now generally known, a regular light-railway system of communication has for some time been working in Mesopotamia. It links the advanced-base camps in the Kut district and above that, with the supply bases on the Lower Tigris, and also with the landing ports on the Persian Gulf. A train of the light-railway, narrow-gauge pattern adopted on the Western Front, is seen in the

upper photograph, comprising munition or store-laden trucks. Owing to level surface of the Tigris plain, long trains of trucks can be made up. In the lower photograph, a notable Indian champion of Loyalty, Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, is seen addressing Indian native officers on the causes of the war. The loyal enthusiasm of India becomes increasingly apparent every day.



AT A

In this photograph, taken by a British aviator, Indian infantry battalion is seen scrutinising through a telescope the enemy aeroplanes of the German black cross.

May 2, 1917

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R TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

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[New Series]—13

With the British Army in Mesopotamia.



AT A SEPOY LOOK-OUT POST ON THE TIGRIS: WATCHING AN AEROPLANE.

In this photograph, taken in Mesopotamia, a sepoy of one of our Indian infantry battalions while on outpost duty is seen intently scrutinising through a large Staff telescope the markings on an aeroplane which is flying at an extreme altitude. As everywhere, the enemy aeroplanes of the Turkish Army in Mesopotamia bear the German black cross badge. Those of the British are all marked

with the concentric red, white, and blue rings, adopted as the universal aeroplane-badge marking by the Allies. In the background is seen a sentry outside an outpost watch-tent, of the pattern known in the Indian Army under the name of "Cabul" tents, apparently from their coming into universal use as officers' tents during Lord Roberts' Cabul campaign in the Afghan War.

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XLVII.—THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

A PICTURESQUE SOCIETY.

INSEPARABLE from the name of the Coldstream Guards, is that of their famous regimental society, the Nulli Secundus Club, which is called after the motto of the corps and is in a sense synonymous with the regiment itself. It is considerably junior to the Coldstream — which, as every schoolboy knows, or ought to know, was the force with which General Monk marched from Coldstream to effect the Restoration of Charles II. The regiment had, in fact, been in existence 123 years before the idea of the club occurred to certain choice spirits, who on March 4, 1783, founded a society which takes rank as one of the eccentric clubs of the world. In the previous January the regiment had returned to London from service in America.

The founders were John Edward Freemantle, Thomas B. Bosville, Nathaniel Webb, Francis Knight, and George Calvert. Freemantle was Adjutant from 1781 to 1790, and retired in 1794; Bosville had been Adjutant from 1779 to 1782, and was killed at Lincelles in 1793; Calvert, who never rose higher than subaltern, resigned in 1788; Webb succeeded Bosville as Adjutant, and retired in 1790, still a Lieutenant; Knight, who was the first treasurer, does not appear, curiously enough, on Mackinnon's Roll of Officers.

The number of members was fixed at fourteen, elected by a ballot of at least six members, one black ball to exclude. Proposals for membership had to be filed one month ahead of the election, unless all the members should happen to be present when any

new name was proposed. It was agreed that the meetings should be held once a month until the King's birthday, June 4, and should then adjourn until about the Queen's birthday in the January following, and from that day dine monthly (it was a dining club first and foremost) till the King's birthday came round again. Thereafter they would adjourn until the following year.

Lastly, it was decreed that "any member entering the holy state of matrimony was to give a dinner."

The society flourished, and in 1807 bethought itself of a uniform—a dark-blue coat with ten silver engraved buttons, placed two and two, on each lapel; at the top of the skirt two buttons, with worked button-holes; and on each pocket-flap four buttons, two and two. The waistcoat was of white kerseymere, the breeches black—altogether a very smart and handsome costume.

Failure to appear in the regulation dress involved a fine of one guinea on the transgressor. Absence without a reason considered satisfactory

by the members present was also an offence, punishable with a fine of one guinea. From 1788 onwards absence on leave or military duty was voted sufficient reason for absence.

On his marriage a member became honorary, but had still to pay the annual subscription, although he was not fined for absence, because,

presumably, he had a perennially satisfactory excuse. When a member was placed upon the honorary list a vacancy occurred, and a new ordinary member was elected in his place.

[Continued overleaf.]

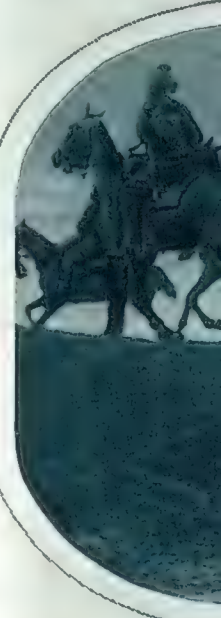


ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A TRENCH SIGNBOARD.

Official Photograph. Crown Copyright reserved.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A MACHINE-GUN READY TO DEAL WITH THE BOCHES.—[Official Photograph. Crown Copyright reserved.]



"AS HANDSOME AS

This year's advance has offered than any since the early days of the year the exploit of the Detachment an isolated incident. "Du Mr. Philip Gibbs on April 2 our mounted troops, and they

STREAM GUARDS.

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[Continued overleaf.]

“As Strange as an Arabian Nights’ Tale.”



“AS HANDSOME AS FAIRY-BOOK PRINCES”: INDIAN CAVALRY ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE.

This year's advance has offered greater opportunities to our cavalry than any since the early days of the war. On the Somme last year the exploit of the Deccan Horse and the Royal Dragoons was an isolated incident. “During the past three weeks,” wrote Mr. Philip Gibbs on April 2, “eight villages have been taken by our mounted troops, and they have captured a number of prisoners

and machine-guns. They have liked their hunting. I have seen the Indian cavalry riding across the fields with their lances high, and it was a great sight, and as strange as an Arabian Nights’ tale in this land of France to see those streams of brown-bearded men, as handsome as fairy-book princes, with the wind blowing their khaki turbans.”—[Official Photographs.]

There was no permanent chairman. The members presided in turn according to the Treasurer's list. The Treasurer had also to keep the list of candidates, and the ballot took place in strict accordance with seniority.

The most curious point in connection with the earlier meetings of the club was their extreme

The next change in the constitution was made at Portman Street Barracks on St. Valentine's Day 1828, when certain proposals were considered, and ratified four days later at the Clarendon Hotel. There was a general desire to enable former members of the corps to retain their connection with it through the club. Such

former members were those who would have been elected had meetings been held regularly in the interim. They were to be informed that "the club requests the pleasure of their company," and they were to be considered "in the light of members of the Nulli who have quitted the Coldstream." It had always been understood that the presence, on club nights, of former members "would be considered an honour."

From that date onwards the club was to meet on the days of muster and on the 29th of May, a date commemorative of the regiment's part in the Restoration. The subscription was fixed at 15s. a head for each of the three yearly dinners, and some modifications were made in the club uniform. A fancy waistcoat took the place of the old kerseymere, and the small clothes might

be "black trowsers, pantaloons, or breeches, according to choice." The buttons might now be silver-plated, if it did not run to solid silver. The rest of the rules were, in effect, confirmed.

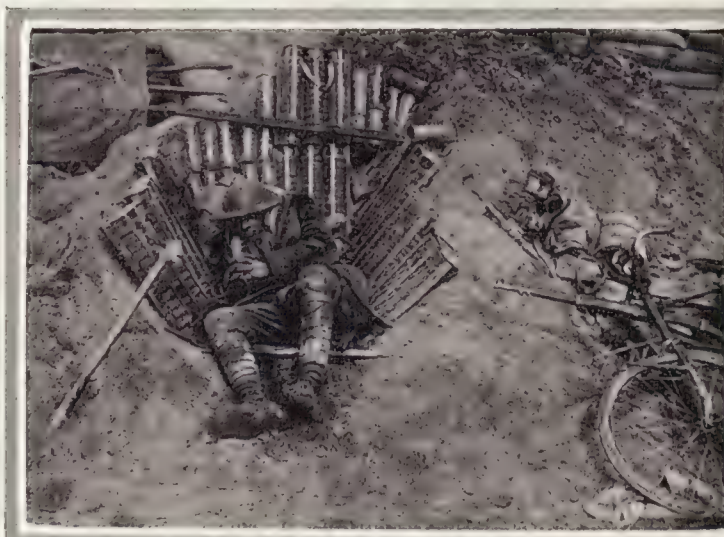


ON THE WESTERN FRONT: SOME TOMMIES IN THEIR NEW DUG-OUT.

Official Photograph. Crown Copyright reserved.

regularity, even on active service, and the dinner was often held in presence of the enemy. Flanders saw these convivial meetings, and at Courtrai on March 24, 1794, the available members met at Lord Cavan's quarters. There were present on that occasion H.R.H. the Duke of York (Colonel-in-Chief), Colonel Morshead, Captain the Earl of Cavan (who had been wounded at Valenciennes by a splinter of a shell not many months before), Lieut.-Colonels Finch, Gascoyne, Morrison, Calvert, Hewgill, De Visme, and Captain Wynyard. Lieut.-Colonel Morrison was elected Treasurer at that meeting, and Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy and Captains Buller, Morris, and Dyke were elected members. The presence of so many Lieut.-Colonels can only be accounted for by a retrospective entry in the minutes, as at that time most of them had not risen above Captain's rank.

Time wrought inevitable changes, and in April 1815 the annual subscription was annulled. Many members had died or left the regiment without paying their arrears. It was decided that the arrears due should not be called up. From that date onwards the meetings became less frequent, and only eleven were held up to 1827.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A TIRED TOMMY MAKES A RESTING-PLACE IN THE MUD WITH GERMAN AMMUNITION.

Official Photograph. Crown Copyright reserved.

King William IV., throughout his reign, honoured the Nulli Secundus Club with an annual invitation to dinner. This exclusive society still flourishes—second to none.



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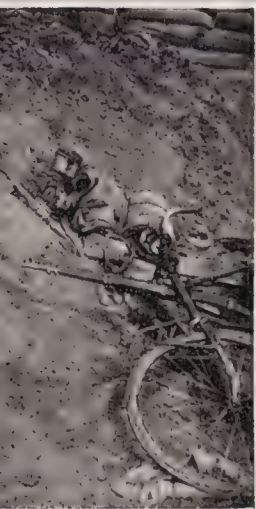


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In the upper illustration the outskirts of a battlefield on next orders come, in the feature of the present fight advance along our attacking French in Champagne, and

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The Western front Advance: Cavalry forward.



ON THE EDGE OF A BATTLEFIELD: TROOPERS RESTING IN A SHELL-HOLE; AMMUNITION HORSES.

In the upper illustration some of our cavalymen are seen on the outskirts of a battlefield on the Western Front resting until their next orders come, in the cup-shaped cavity of a shell-hole. One feature of the present fighting is the way in which every fresh advance along our attacking front is bringing the Allies, both the French in Champagne, and ourselves, into country sufficiently open

and free from German trench-obstructions to allow the cavalry to strike in. French communiqués record of late the taking of many batches of prisoners by French horsemen, and our own cavalry have brought in many. They have also had opportunities of charging German detachments in villages and adding their captives to the general prisoner totals.—[Official Photographs.]

The Arras fighting: Close Behind the Battle-front.



EVER GOING FORWARD: AN EQUIPMENT CONVOY; ARMoured CARS IN A HALF-DESTROYED TOWN.

Two everyday scenes are shown on this page, depicting incidental details of the incessant movements ever proceeding in the immediate vicinity of the battle-line, alike while an action is taking place, and during those intervals, or lulls in the attacks, between whiles, employed in "consolidating," as the accepted term goes, the positions that have been won. In the upper illustration a convoy of

store and equipment wagons is seen passing along a road over a battlefield across which we had driven the enemy only a few hours before. No delay or pause is allowed while the rear organisations close up on the front line in their new positions. The lower illustration shows an armoured motor-car section moving up through the streets of a town in the battle-area.—[Official Photographs.]



IN THE TRACK

Vimy Ridge was won until more settled w of real spring days at places, morass-like st the ankle-deep slush ways across the Vim

Battle-front.



A HALF-DESTROYED TOWN.

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in their new positions. The lower illus-
ed motor-car section moving up through
the battle-area.—[Official Photographs.]

On Vimy Ridge After It had been Captured.



IN THE TRACK OF THE STORMERS: MUD-WADING; AMMUNITION FOR THE ADVANCED BATTERIES.

Vimy Ridge was won despite bad weather, and the ground remains, until more settled weather conditions supervene with the coming of real spring days and drying sunshine, in a waterlogged and, in places, morass-like state. The upper of these illustrations shows the ankle-deep slush and watery mire which overspreads the roadways across the Vimy Ridge plateau, through which a patrol of

Canadian linesmen is seen plodding, or rather, perhaps, a better word would be wading. In the lower illustration an ammunition pack-train of mules is seen at a halt while crossing Vimy Ridge by one of the former roads, still available for our purposes, to one of the advanced Canadian field-artillery batteries in action on the far side of the captured ridge.—[Canadian War Records Photographs.]



On the Battlefield of the Scarpe Valley Extending Betw



KEEPING ON THE HEELS OF THE ENEMY: GETTING ACROSS THE SCARPE ON THE REMAINS OF A FOOT

The Scarpe river and valley took the place in Sir Douglas Haig's despatches of the continuous mentions of the Somme and the Ancre, with which names all the world has become familiarised during the earlier phases of the great British Western Front offensive. The Scarpe valley lies south of Vimy Ridge, which slopes down to the Scarpe between Athiès and Fampoux, to the

east of Arras. The Scarpe, which is a frontier, takes its course from Arras a important railway, river, and canal ju

the Scarpe Valley Extending Between Arras and Douai.



Y: GETTING ACROSS THE SCARPE THE REMAINS OF A FOOTBRIDGE WRECKED BY THE GERMANS.

us mentions of the Somme and the of the great British Western Front between Athiès and Fampoux, to the east of Arras. The Scarpe, which rises on the plateau of Artois and flows eastward past Arras to the Scheldt on the Belgian frontier, takes its course from Arras across a rolling plain, fairly well wooded, which extends for some twelve miles to Douai, an important railway, river, and canal junction. Douai is built on both banks of the Scarpe.—[Official Photograph.]

The Arras fighting: Utilising German Guns.



THE TABLES TURNED: HAULING A CAPTURED "77": BRITISH GUNNERS AND A "5.9."

Probably in no battle that has been fought in Europe under modern conditions, has a victorious army come at one stroke into possession of so many undamaged pieces of artillery, with complete stores of ammunition ready to hand, as has been the fortunate lot of Sir Douglas Haig's men in the Battle of Arras. The immense captures of shot and shell have enabled the German guns

to be turned to valuable account at once, as an addition to our own already enormous artillery force in action. The enemy are thus being bombarded with their own projectiles from German field-guns, 5.9 position-guns, and howitzers, and some yet heavier 8-inch howitzers—all of which were abandoned intact by the rapidity with which the enemy were beaten. [Official Photographs.]

The Arras fighting: Utilising German Guns.



TWO TROPHIES: A

In the upper illustration 1 5.9 heavy field-guns captured calibre to the guns with attached to certain of the Prussian Guard have been noted as bearing the date,

May 2, 1917

Guns.



UNNERS AND A "5.9."

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May 2, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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The Arras fighting: Germans Shelled with their Own Guns.



TWO TROPHIES: A CAPTURED GERMAN 5.9, MADE THIS YEAR; GERMAN GUN AND BRITISH GUNNERS.

In the upper illustration is shown one of the brand-new German 5.9 heavy field-guns captured by us at Arras. They are of similar calibre to the guns with which, it is stated, selected batteries attached to certain of the new formations of the Artillery of the Prussian Guard have been specially provided. The gun is officially noted as bearing the date, "February 13, 1917," the date of its

leaving the German gun-factory. The value of the capture was enhanced as placing in our hands a piece that represents the latest type of enemy gun. The lower illustration shows yet another powerful captured German gun, with the British squad of gunners who are in charge of it, and use it against the former German owners of the gun.—[Official Photographs.]

Last Honours to British Naval Heroes at Dover.



THE FUNERAL OF THE BRITISH DEAD AT DOVER: LEAVING THE MARKET SQUARE; THE CORTÈGE.

The funeral of the British sailors who lost their lives in the destroyer action in the Channel on the night of April 20, when two British patrol-boats gained a brilliant victory over six German ships, took place at Dover on the afternoon of the 24th. The first Admiralty account of the engagement stated that "our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the results

obtained," that is, "two, possibly, three" enemy boats sunk, and 10 German officers and 108 men taken prisoners. An unofficial report from Dover said that 28 German dead and 22 British were brought ashore and placed in the Market Hall after the battle. The detailed official narrative issued later, giving a thrilling account of the incidents of the fight, again referred to the comparative

(Continued opposite.)

After the



THE FUNERAL OF THE

lightness of the British casualties displayed by all ranks on board two British boats engaged. draped with the Union Jack, w wagens. There were many a large anchor in the national

May 2, 1917

May 2, 1917

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Dover.



ET SQUARE; THE CORTÈGE.

possibly, three "enemy" boats sunk, and 28 men taken prisoners. An unofficial count of 28 German dead and 22 British were in the Market Hall after the battle. A report issued later, giving a thrilling account of the fight, again referred to the comparative

[Continued opposite.]

After the Channel Victory: Burying the Gallant Dead.



THE FUNERAL OF THE BRITISH SAILORS KILLED IN THE VICTORY OFF DOVER: AT THE CEMETERY.

lightness of the British casualties, and emphasised also the heroism displayed by all ranks on board the "Swift" and "Broke," the two British boats engaged. At the funeral, the British coffins, draped with the Union Jack, were conveyed on Army Service Corps wagons. There were many splendid floral tributes, including a large wreath in the national colours from the people of Dover.

Among those present were Admiral Sir R. Bacon, Admiral Grant, and General Bickford. The last rites were performed by Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Nonconformist clergy. The funeral of the German dead had taken place earlier. It was attended by rescued survivors, and a wreath bore the inscription—"A tribute to a brave enemy from the Vice-Admiral, Dover Patrol."—[Photos. by C.N.]

FOOTNOTES TO ARMAGEDDON: XXXVIII.—HONEYMOON.

DICK went down, and there was pain, great pain all over. He said feebly, "My hat, that was a bad one!"—and he lay for a moment with his eyes shut and his spirit swooning in pain.

When he opened his eyes Mary stood before him, laughing, and holding out her hand to lift him.

"It's not so bad as you think," she laughed down to him. "No bad in it really—and I'm here to see you through the worst, Dick."

He caught her hand and drew himself up. He rested his head against her shoulder, and it was as sweet as ever, and so comfortable. He sighed at the comfort of it. Mary looked down at him and smiled, and said, as he knew she would—

"That's better— isn't it?"

"Splendid," he murmured. "You're a great comfort, Mary. Nice to have you handy."

She smiled at him again. Her hands went into his hair—he could feel the soft movement of her small fingers. How good it was, how good it had always been! Mary—Mary had to be here, or the world was beastly.

"I had to be here," she said to him. "I had made up my mind to be here."

He looked up at her, into her eyes; he seemed to get rest even from her soft glances.

"Of course," he said. "Of course you had to be here. Where else could you be?"

Well, of course, they both understood. There could be nowhere else for her, or him.

"I'm frightfully tired, Mary," he whispered. "I don't know why. But frightfully tired. It's absurd."

"I know," she answered gently. "You'll be asleep presently. I'll hold you."

"Dear old Mary. You're an awful brick, you know."

Mary smiled down at him. He could feel her fingers gentle in his hair.

"Absurd, ain't it? We've been married—how long is it? Five years. When did that honeymoon end—I don't seem to remember any end?"

"It never ended," said Mary. "It never will end. We're lucky people, Dick."

"Yes," agreed Dick. "Gorgeously lucky—it has all been perfect, eh?"

"Quite perfect," said Mary. "And now it always will be."

"I'm frightfully tired," he muttered. "Dog tired—I could sleep and sleep."

"You're going to sleep, Dick, very soon."

"Five years ago, was it? And we stood on that hill at Lyme, and saw the sun on Golden Cap, and the water in the Cobb all dinky with

(Continued overleaf.)



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: FLOODED OUT—A CANADIAN FINDS HIS TENT AND HOME UNDER WATER.

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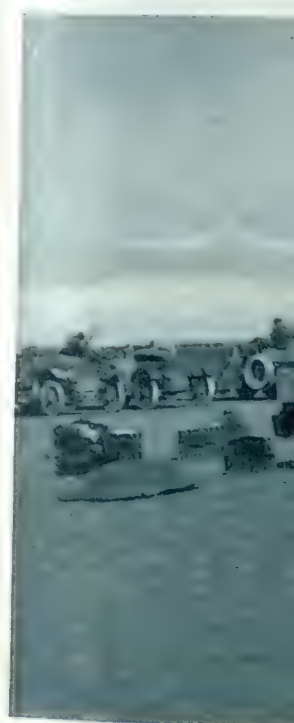
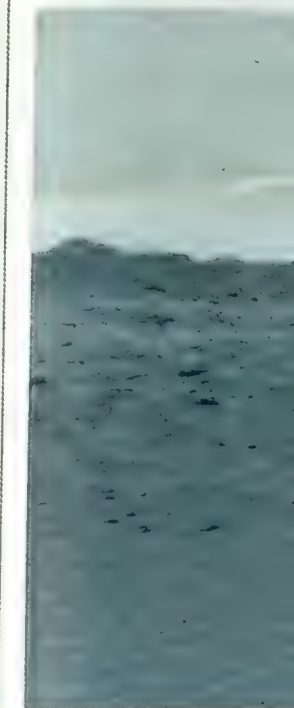


ON THE WESTERN FRONT: TOMMIES AT DINNER.

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A Brilliant



THE BRITISH ARMoured

The victorious attack on the Siwa. 146 cars of nearly 400 miles on the biggest enterprise ever undertaken in column. "The object," writes Major the Grand Sheikh of the Senussi remnants of his army, 800 rifles

May 2, 1917

HONEYMOON.

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A Brilliant Armoured-Car Exploit in Western Egypt.



THE BRITISH ARMoured-CAR ATTACK ON SIWA: DESCENDING AN ESCARPMENT; A FINAL INSPECTION.

The victorious attack on the Siwa oasis, involving a journey by 146 cars of nearly 400 miles out and home, was probably the biggest enterprise ever undertaken entirely by an armoured-car column. "The object," writes Mr. W. T. Massey, "was to eject the Grand Sheikh of the Senussi, Sayed Ahmed, who, with the remnants of his army, 800 rifles strong, still maintained himself

at that oasis. . . . On February 1, the column started. . . . The force bivouacked 90 miles from the coast, and went on next day to near the top of the sharp escarpment some 15 miles from Siwa." Avoiding a mined pass, they plunged down a steep slope and attacked the enemy at Griba. Hot fighting continued all day. Next morning the Senussi retired, and the cars entered Siwa.

gold-cups . . . and we were a couple of glorious young idiots."

"And Portland was so blue and sharp away out to sea—and do you remember the leaves on Ware Cliff, how gold and brown they were, and the grasswalks, and the short grass, and the silver sea-lichen that furred the tree branches—what did we call those trees, 'ghoulies' or 'ghasties'?"

"'Long-leggitty beasties'—and you remember the high cliff behind us, and the enormous silence; and we sat, like this, so quiet, and looked out on the sea?"

"I am still sitting like that."

"It was fine," said Dick. He shifted a little to sit closer. He felt the warmth of Mary's arm soft about his head. He sighed.

"It was fine," he said again; and, "Was it five years ago, Mary?"

"It was to-day, and it will be always now," Mary told him.

"I'm frightfully tired," said Dick.

"Soon now," answered Mary. "Very soon, you'll be asleep."

"Yes," said Dick wearily. "Yes . . . I'll be off very soon now . . . very soon . . . now. I'm frightfully tired, Mary."

He nestled in her arm, as he had so often done.

"Very soon . . . now . . . Mary," he murmured. "You are a brick, Mary." Her fingers caressed him softly.

"It's been gorgeous, Mary—all of it."

"Yes, dear; all of it."

"We have been lucky."

"We always shall be, now."

"I'm . . . I'm frightfully tired."

"Yes, dear; and now the sleep is here."

He heard her voice faintly; through his closing eyes he saw faintly the beauty of her smile. With a delicious ease he slipped and slipped off into the ecstasies of darkness. He could feel her fingers in his hair, he could feel the strong warmth of her shoulder against his neck, and the soft clasp of her arm. And the sleep came to him. And he was frightfully tired . . . frightfully . . . tired.

The Captain stood in the pretty room and told the woman the story.

"He was hit directly he jumped out of the shell-hole. He fell at once. I saw him fall myself, and when I came

back—after the fight, you know—I saw he hadn't moved. It must have been instantaneous, practically."

The woman nodded her head. "I know," she said.

The Captain was a little surprised—but perhaps the Adjutant had written to her about that.

"And he died happily," he said. "There was a smile on his face, a little smile . . . he seemed contented . . . he had gone as he smiled, like a man going off in his sleep. Yes, he looked like that—like a boy who had gone to sleep and had had a

happy dream. I was struck by that, you know—his expression. He had just slipped away in his sleep.

Mary looked at the Captain, and smiled softly.

"I know," she said.—W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



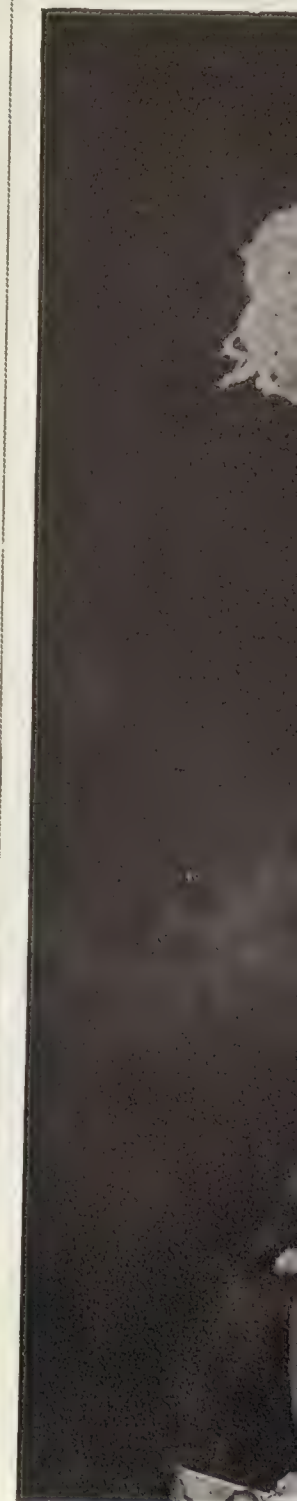
ON THE WESTERN FRONT: CAPTURED AERIAL TORPEDOES, OR WHAT THE SOLDIER CALLS "PINE APPLES"—A PROOF THAT THE BOCHE DID NOT EXPECT TO BE PUSHED BACK.

Official Photograph. Crown Copyright reserved.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIANS GIVING A LORRY A HELPING HAND ON A SHELL-BATTERED ROAD ON VIMY RIDGE.

Canadian War Records. Copyright reserved.



IN AMERICA WITH THE

Marshal Joffre, whose presence the French War Mission to the M. Viviani's distinguished band of France last December on his half years of the most strenuous on the Western Front to duty at

May 2, 1917

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struck by that, you know—just slipped away in his sleep. The Captain, and smiled softly. id.—W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

May 2, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

[Part 47]—29
[New Series]

Military Adviser-General to the french Government.



IN AMERICA WITH THE FRENCH WAR MISSION: MARSHAL JOFFRE, FIRST OF THE PRESENT RÉGIME.

Marshal Joffre, whose presence at Washington as a member of the French War Mission to the United States adds special *éclat* to M. Viviani's distinguished band of colleagues, was created a Marshal of France last December on his being transferred, after two-and-a-half years of the most strenuous toil, from duty as Generalissimo on the Western Front to duty at Headquarters in Paris as Military

Adviser-General to the French Government. He is the first Marshal of France created under the Republic. Marshal Joffre's bâton was presented to him on April 13 with the traditional ceremonial, originated in the days of the French Monarchy, impressive and dignified, but simpler in its present-day form, by President Poincaré as Head of the State.—[Photo, by Melcy]

Italy Ready for the Austrians: Munition Supplies.



AT AN ITALIAN MUNITION-FACTORY: SHELLS FOR THE FRONT; 15-INCH PROJECTILES.

General Cadorna declared publicly a short while ago that if the Austrians should try, as they had proclaimed an intention of doing, to repeat their thrust southward this spring, they would find the Italian armies more than ever in a condition to face them, and defeat their projects with disastrous results to the assailants. One of the reasons for the Italian Generalissimo's avowed confidence is

shown in concrete form above. The photographs were taken at one of the largest munition-manufacturing establishments of Italy, the output of which has already evidenced its value in the war. In the lower illustration are seen some of the giant 15-inch armour-piercing shells that the Italian arsenals are making, with a man standing by for comparisons of size.

Italy's Muni



AT ONE OF THE

Very much as the other Allied France in especial, have had t facturing industries of each of in one form or another, so I land, from the Genoese Riviera the war was already established

May 2, 1917

May 2, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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Supplies.



15-INCH PROJECTILES.

above. The photographs were taken at non-manufacturing establishments of Italy, already evidenced its value in the war. are seen some of the giant 15-inch at the Italian arsenals are making, with a parisons of size.

Italy's Munition-Making Activities for the Spring Campaign.



AT ONE OF THE GREAT ITALIAN ARSENAL WORKS: A 5000-TON HYDRAULIC FORGING-PRESS.

Very much as the other Allied nations in the war, England and France in especial, have had to turn practically the entire manufacturing industries of each of the countries to munition-making in one form or another, so Italy has had to do. All over the land, from the Genoese Riviera—near the shores of which before the war was already established a great, privately owned arsenal

factory of the first class, no unworthy rival of Krupp or Elswick—almost to the Heel of Italy, munition works have come into existence as at the wave of a magician's wand. Other old-standing war-material establishments have been equipped with modern plant as powerful as that at Woolwich Arsenal itself, making them capable of supplying unlimited ordnance and ammunition.



In Mesopotamia: Sir Stanley Maude's Baghdad Campaign.



PONTOON BRIDGES: OLD BRIDGE BEFORE THE ADVANCE, NEW BRIDGE CLOSE TO FIGHTING LINE.

Pontoon bridges played a notable part in Sir Stanley Maude's Tigris campaign. In particular they were indispensable in the several stages of the fighting during the series of battles in the advance from Kut to Baghdad. By their means the Turkish divisions posted astride the Tigris above Kut and at the Diala position were successively and successfully dealt with. First the division

on one bank of the river was held in play by a feint, while the other was attacked in force and defeated. Then the feint against the corps of Turks first threatened was turned into a real attack, by means of reinforcements from the successful troops beyond the river, moved back across the bridge to aid the development of the other attack.



In Meso



CAMP LIFE

The late-winter rains of 1916, valley floods, were mainly responsible for the failure of the relieving force to reach Kut. This year, with a more improved resources, and better country, Sir Stanley Maude

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In Mesopotamia: Sir Stanley Maude's Victorious Advance.



CAMP LIFE DURING THE RAINS: AMONG THE R.F.C. TENTS; A FLOODED QUARTER.

The late-winter rains of 1916 in Mesopotamia, causing the Tigris valley floods, were mainly responsible for the inability of the British relieving force to reach Kut and rescue General Townshend's gallant troops. This year, with a reinforced army, and with enormously improved resources, and better knowledge of the climate and country, Sir Stanley Maude has been able to get in his blow at

Baghdad sufficiently in advance of the setting-in of the heavier rains, and also under conditions not to be compared with those against which we had to contend last year. Yet, as our photographs show, the camp discomforts have been serious enough. The rains this year do not impede the advance above Baghdad seriously, as the country ceases to be an expanse of swampy plains.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THE halo of romance that still clings about the woman war-worker is apt sometimes to blind outsiders to the exacting nature of the work she does and the discipline she endures.

The first drafts of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps have already taken the field in France. That is to say, its members have already begun their work in some of the vast number of sections that go to constitute an army on active service.

Somewhere in France is a fashionable seaside resort where, in a comfortable villa facing the sea, there are billeted a company of girl-clerks who are replacing men needed for a more active form of military service. Military discipline is the order of the day.

Though women have responded very well to the call for service, more are still wanted. There is a need at the time of writing for 10,000 milkmaids, and when it has been met, probably more general farm and field workers will be required. Yet another opening for women

joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John anticipate a serious shortage of helpers in the V.A.D. service



WOMEN AS GAS-WORKERS: HEAVY MANUAL LABOUR AT WANDSWORTH.

In many industries, entailing real hard work, the patriotism of women, and their pluck, have prompted them to take up many onerous tasks in order to set men free to serve their country. Our photograph shows some of these women, without whose help many factories and works could not be carried on, hauling oxide, in the purification department of a large gas-works.—[Photograph by Topical.]

for work with the sick and wounded in the near future. As a consequence, recruits are badly wanted, either to enrol as nursing members in military hospitals, or to undertake motor-driving, cooking, and ambulance work, or to act as superintendents in hospitals, both abroad and at home.

Women who have relinquished nursing during the war in favour of other work are invited to reconsider their decision, and to write to the Director, Women's Section, National Service Department, for particulars and forms of application.

A great many people who still cherished the delusion that farm work, at least, is work beyond the capacity of women must have changed their minds after the "land demonstration" held in Surrey the other day. Over one hundred women, some in the picturesque bonnet and apron

of the milker; others in the more serviceable stout boots and breeches of the ploughwoman, and the literal "land"-worker came to show how women can meet the demands of farm work.

[Continued overleaf.]



AN AMERICAN GIRL WAR-WORKER: MISS ELISE OWEN LEARNING WIRELESS AND TESTING WIRELESS APPARATUS.

Girls in America are being taught wireless telegraphy, to enable them to take over wireless stations during war-time.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

is directly linked with the great offensive in France, that has already borne such splendid fruit. The price of victory has to be paid in the lives and wounds of the officers and men, and the



War-



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[Continued overleaf.]

War-Work for Women: On the french Métro.



IN A MÉTRO. WORKSHOP IN PARIS: A WOMAN MECHANIC.

In the smoky factory towns, and on the great railway systems of Great Britain, America, France, Russia, Italy, wherever the running of the strong tide of war is fast and ceaseless, women are taking up work hitherto regarded as beyond their physical capacity, and doing it willingly and well. The conditions of work on railways, whether in France or England, with its "mist and mystery in the

morning," its "fire and fury at night," are sufficiently trying for strong men. Yet, as our illustration shows, it is no uncommon thing to find women busily carrying out heavy and exacting tasks in order to release men to take their share in actual warfare. The woman seen in our photograph is at work upon an engine on the French metropolitan railway system.—[French Official Photograph.]

The Russian Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries this month is another proof of women's organising abilities. The object of the Exhibition is to give the English public an opportunity of learning about Russia, her people, her art, and her literature, and to demonstrate the opportunities that exist for closer friendship and trading relations between England and Russia. In order that we English may gain a real insight into the habits of our Russian allies, there will be a Russian Restaurant, and demonstrations in Muscovite cookery. The interesting point about the Exhibition, in so far as it concerns women's work in war-time, lies in the fact that it is being organised by Lady Muriel Paget on behalf of the Anglo-Russian Hospitals, which have done such excellent work during the past year under the Russian Red Cross.

An enterprise that raises money by the unique method of collecting things of no value to their owners, and then selling them on behalf of charity, is something to which not even the most thrifty and "war-saving" person can have any reasonable objection. But Miss H. E. Hope-Clarke, of Wimbledon, who originated the idea, and Lady Maud Wilbraham, between them, have already by this means raised £15,000 odd, and now want to raise another £10,000 to be devoted to the

of collecting old silver thimbles, broken or worn silver trinkets, bracelets, brooches, chains, cigarette-cases, coins, or any old oddments of silver or gold, to provide £400 for an ambulance. The scheme was so successful that, in eighteen months,



WOMEN-WORKERS ON THE PARIS UNDERGROUND RAILWAY: COUPLING UP A CHASSIS.

Much of the heavy as well as light work on the Paris Underground is now done by women. One of the women in the workshops is here seen coupling up a chassis of one of the carriages.

French Official Photograph.



WOMEN WAR-WORKERS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (LABOUR DEPARTMENT): ON A FARM AT RICKMANSWORTH.

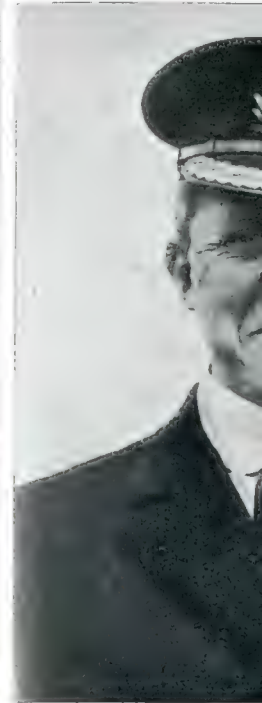
Our photograph shows the unloading of a wagon of corn. Some of the women-workers can handle a bag of corn as effectively as can a man.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

aid of discharged and disabled soldiers and sailors. The "Silver Thimble" Fund, as the scheme is called, was started in July 1915 for the purpose

£15,000 had been collected, which was spent in providing five motor hospital-boats for Mesopotamia, seven motor-ambulances and a disinfecter for use in France. In addition, £2000 went to the Navy Employment Agency for Disabled Sailors, and £2250 to the Star and Garter Fund, while £222 was expended in various small grants. Now the founders are turning their attention towards helping discharged and disabled men of both Services. Appeals are numerous and varied these days; but everyone wants to help in some way, and the beauty of the "Silver Thimble" scheme is that nothing can be too old-fashioned or battered to contribute, for anything, no matter how damaged, can be put into the melting-pot, which is the fate of all the broken and useless things the Fund endeavours to collect. The gold or silver obtained in the process goes straight to the Bank of England, so that the Fund's work is doubly patriotic; and as all the services rendered in connection with it are voluntary, the working expenses are kept at the lowest possible figure. The address of the "Silver Thimble" Fund is 2, Crescent Road, Wimbledon, and any contributions, if sent there to Lady Maud Wilbraham, c.o. Miss Hope-Clarke, will be gratefully acknowledged.—CLAUDINE CLEVE.



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LEADERS IN THE DES

On the night of April 20 "Swift" (Commander Peck) brilliantly defeated six German ships, if not three. During the night, an enemy ship, and a hand-to-hand fight with Donald Gyles, whose por

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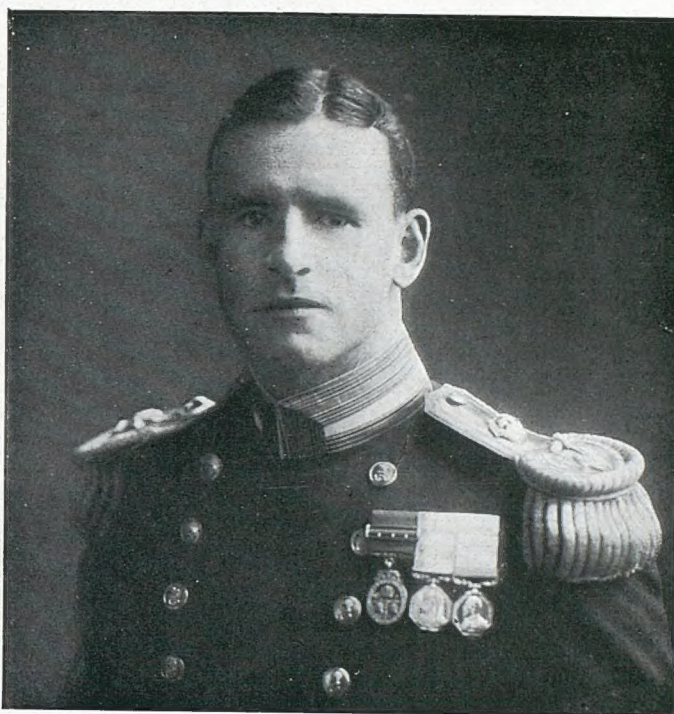
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The Channel Sea-fight: The Two British Commanders.



LEADERS IN THE DESTROYER VICTORY: COMMANDERS PECK (LEFT) AND EVANS; THE LATTER'S WEDDING.

On the night of April 20, two British destroyer leaders, the "Swift" (Commander Peck) and "Broke" (Commander Evans) brilliantly defeated six German destroyers in the Channel, sinking two, if not three. During the action, the "Broke" rammed one enemy ship, and a hand-to-hand fight occurred, in which Midshipman Donald Gyles, whose portrait appears on our front page, fought

with great gallantry. Commander Edward R. G. R. Evans, C.B., accompanied Captain Scott on his last expedition. In 1914 he commanded the "Mohawk" in the bombardment of the German right wing on the Belgian coast. Commander Ambrose M. Peck at the outbreak of war was commanding the cruiser "St. George."—[Photos, by Florence Vandamm, and C.N.]

THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE—BRILLIANT NAVY FIGHTING—LIVELINESS IN THE EAST.

IT seems to me that, in the proportion of gravity, the German submarine attack should take our first attention in the general news of the week. The bare figures show that the sinkings have been just about doubled, fifty-five ships of all tonnage (outside fishing craft) being sunk, as against thirty-eight sunk in the previous week; at the same time, the figure of vessels unsuccessfully attacked rose from fifteen to twenty-seven. This sudden spurt of German activity, taken together with the outspoken hope that the submarine menace will reduce England to impotence before June, should give us matter for practical and personal thought. As facts go at the present time, it is not likely that Germany's carefully calculated attempt to starve us into peace by June will succeed. At the same time, we must recognise that Germany is putting all her energy into the attempt, and that it is only by our fighting as hard at home as our men on the Arras front are fighting shall we beat off this massed attack. The Navy is not altogether idle in its endeavour to break the U-boat threat; but if we ourselves enter into an alliance with the



THE INDIAN CAMEL CORPS IN MESOPOTAMIA: SOWARS AND A TRAINED RIDING CAMEL—WITH THE R.F.C. CAMP IN THE BACKGROUND.



THE INDIAN CAMEL CORPS IN MESOPOTAMIA: A MOUNTED SOWAR, OR TROOPER, AND A DISMOUNTED COMRADE, ON DUTY IN A NATIVE TOWN.

submarines against our own Navy we are making our task of victory peculiarly heavy. That is, this is a matter in which the people at home here

can fight for success quite as powerfully as the sailor and the soldier. The food question, both as to its reduction as far as consumption is concerned and its increase as far as production is concerned, is, as Lord Devonport and others have pointed out, a matter of the extremest urgency. It is only by realising that the present situa-

tion is really grave—that it concerns ourselves, and not merely the man next door—can we hope to hold out with the strength sufficient to give our men in the fighting line their chance of smashing the enemy and winning the war. There is no cause for panic; but, at the same time, if we fail to realise the critical aspect of the situation we are in danger of playing into Germany's hands for our own defeat.

We hear little enough about the counter-strokes which

our Fleets are employing to fight the submarines, since they must necessarily be anonymous, but we are hearing news which shows us that our seamen are most practically alert. The destroyer

[Continued overleaf.]



ON THE BRITISH FRONT

The upper illustration shows a maze of trench-lines which have been made quickly passable. As the fighting presses on, the British follow close after them, to clear the gangways in order to enable

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BUSINESS IN THE EAST.

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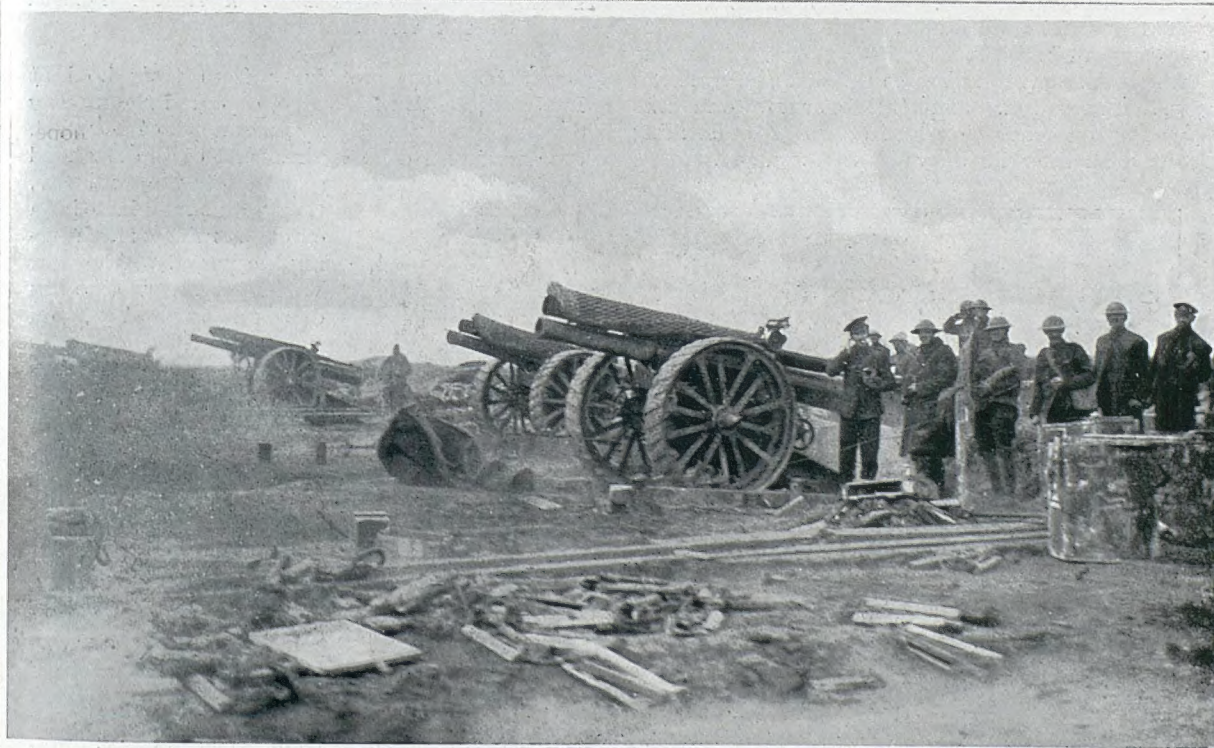
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[Continued overleaf.]

With the British in the Battle of Arras.



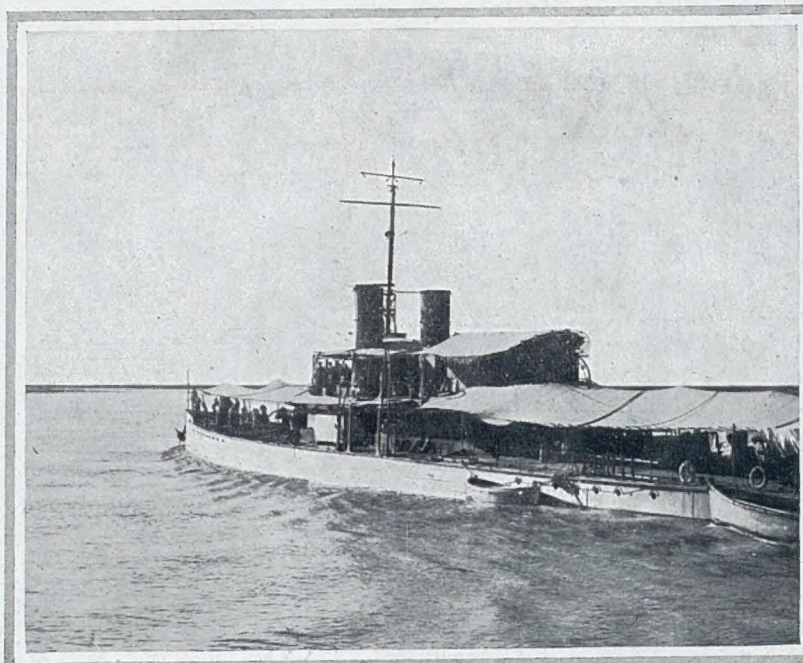
ON THE BRITISH FRONT: ARTILLERY TRANSPORT CROSSING A BRIDGED TRENCH; A BOMBARDMENT.

The upper illustration shows how the obstacles caused by the maze of trench-lines which seam battlefields in all directions are made quickly passable. As fast as the infantry in the forefront of the fighting press on over new-won ground, bridging parties follow close after them, to construct timber bridges and crossing gangways in order to enable the supply columns of ammunition

wagons to keep close at the heels of the advanced battle-line troops. The bridges have at the same time to be extra-strongly put together to stand severe strains and carry heavy weights, as in the case of the laden wagons shown. The second illustration shows one of our heavy-gun British batteries, whose projectiles destroy the strongest defences, in action.—[Official Photographs.]

fight over the week-end has been shown to us, as the week developed, as an affair of brilliance and daring, in which the British destroyers *Broke* and *Swift* dealt out very summary justice to six enemy vessels, sinking two, damaging others, and going aboard the enemy in the old, brave style of cutlass and pistol. At the same time, our aviators, who have everywhere won the sky by this week's brilliant series of assaults, have attacked an enemy destroyer flotilla off Zeebrugge. Four of the enemy ships were scattered, one was bombed and, presumably, sunk. On their side, the Germans have tried another cut-and-run raid on Dunkirk, apparently escaping undamaged after doing none themselves—though they managed to sink a French patrol-boat on their way home. They have also sunk two hospital-ships, drowning a number of helpless persons, including not a few of their own wounded men. It was an ugly business, which, it seems to me, gives a vision of Germany's wild desperation. More than ever now, on sea as well as on land, Germany seems to be striking out with the wild blows of the cornered.

In Mesopotamia General Maude persists in his steady and inevitable march. This week has seen him force his way up the Tigris and the railway,



ONE OF A TYPE OF WAR-SHIP THAT DID BATTLE WITH THE TURKISH ARTILLERY AND TIGRIS SQUADRON BETWEEN KUT AND BAGHDAD: A BRITISH MONITOR ON THE TIGRIS.

where he drove the Turks from their hold at Istabulat, and, in his stride, captured the railway depôt at Samarra, seventy miles north of Baghdad. Samarra used to be the railhead of the Baghdad

section of the railway, though this may have been extended further north during the period of the war. With this advance, he has driven back the Turks on the right bank of the Shatt-el-Adhaim, and has so consolidated his position on a broad front in the face of the enemy. Together with this victory comes news of further British liveliness in Palestine, where the strength of the enemy holding a rather powerful line from Gaza to Beersheba has been tested by attack and gunnery work. In Macedonia, also, movement has begun; for, attacking first on a front of 2½ miles, the British gained an advance of a mile over a line of 500 yards at the southern end of Lake Doiran.

LONDON; APRIL 28, 1917.



THE TIGRIS RIVER COMMISSARIAT SERVICE FOR SUPPLYING SIR S. MAUDE'S ARMY IN ITS ADVANCE TO BAGHDAD: NATIVE BARGES LADEN WITH STORES AND PROVISIONS.

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